



Office de la Propriété  
Intellectuelle  
du Canada

Un organisme  
d'Industrie Canada

Canadian  
Intellectual Property  
Office

An agency of  
Industry Canada

CA 2380778 A1 2002/10/10

(21) **2 380 778**

(12) **DEMANDE DE BREVET CANADIEN  
CANADIAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(13) **A1**

(22) Date de dépôt/Filing Date: 2002/04/05

(41) Mise à la disp. pub./Open to Public Insp.: 2002/10/10

(30) Priorité/Priority: 2001/04/10 (60/282,753) US

(51) Cl.Int.<sup>7</sup>/Int.Cl.<sup>7</sup> A22C 13/00, A23L 1/27, A23L 1/232

(71) Demandeur/Applicant:  
VISKASE CORPORATION, US

(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:  
DUCHARME, PAUL E., JR., US;  
NICHOLSON, MYRON DONALD, US

(74) Agent: SIM & MCBURNEY

(54) Titre : CONTENANT FUME ROUGE AUTOCOLORANT  
(54) Title: SELF-COLORING RED SMOKED CASING

(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The present invention relates to the production of foodstuffs in casings coated with compositions of natural red colorants and/or liquid smoke, optionally antioxidants and optionally, a peeling aid, resulting in an enhanced reddish-smoky color on the foodstuffs, and the coloring compositions and casings used in such production.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Canada

<http://opic.gc.ca> • Ottawa-Hull K1A 0C9 • <http://cipo.gc.ca>

OPIC • CIPO 191

OPIC



CIPO

### SELF-COLORING RED SMOKED CASING

The present invention relates to the production of foodstuffs having the smoky color usually seen by treatment of encased food during cooking by acidic liquid smoke, with the use of compositions of natural red colorants and/or neutralized liquid smoke. These compositions are used to coat the interior of casings that are then stuffed and cooked to produce foods such as sausages and cheeses.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Historically, different colorants have been applied to various foodstuffs, such as sausage and cheese surfaces by various means. For example, sausages have been colored by smoking with gaseous or liquid wood smoke, by dipping peeled sausages into a vat containing a colorant, by spraying or dipping encased sausages with a casing permeable liquid dye, and also by stuffing sausage meat into casings having their interior surfaces coated with a transferable colorant. Use of self-coloring cellulosic casings made with synthetic colorants was approved by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1947 and such casings have been commercially available since 1948. In different regions of the world and for various products, different colors range in popularity and some colorants may impart flavor as well as color. In Brazil, a very popular sausage with a smooth surface is made by dipping cooked and peeled sausages in a vessel containing heated, water-soluble annatto colorant (norbixin in water). This water-soluble annatto colorant is fixed to the surface of the sausage by contact with an acid, typically phosphoric acid. A complete description of this method of coloring sausages is found in US patent 5,955,126, which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

Frankfurters span a range of colors, from a very light red to a much darker one, depending on which part of the world they are sold in. Sausages made of coarsely ground meat, such as polish sausages, tend to have a more intense reddish color than does the average frankfurter, and they also come in a range of colors.

5        Various patents disclose coloring or flavor compositions including compositions that contain annatto, norbixin or bixin.

US patent 5,955,126 discloses the use of a bixin colorant composition wherein the bixin is contained in a water-soluble film-forming agent, and is applied as an internal colorant on shirred casings, providing a red color to sausages processed inside these  
10    casings.

U.S. Patent 4,285,981 (Todd, Jr. et al.) issued in 1981 and discloses liquid seasoning compositions useful for flavoring or coloring foods and beverages. The disclosed compositions are purportedly dispersible in both oil and water, and consist essentially of lecithin, tartaric acid esters of mono- and di-glycerides, and one or more  
15    edible flavorants or colorants such as annatto extract, bixin or norbixin. The colorants may be used in an amount between 1-20% by weight of the composition.

US Patent 4,699,664 (Hettiarachchy et al.) issued in 1987, discloses a process for preparation of natural pigment complexes having improved stability against oxygen, heat, light and moisture, and which are water soluble under acidic conditions. In the disclosed  
20    process, a pigment such as bixin, norbixin or betanin is combined with at least one inorganic polyvalent cation source and with at least one hydrocolloid having at least one carboxyl group in an aqueous alkaline medium. The hydrocolloid may be modified cellulose, or derivatives or salts thereof. US Patent 4,877,626 (Ande et al.), which issued in 1989, discloses that a mixture of liquid smoke, caramel and optionally bixin (or  
25    annatto) may be used to directly color raw meat prior to processing.

US Patent 4,759,936 (Best et al.), which issued in 1988, discloses a food coloring composition that may comprise annatto, an oil (preferably of triglycerides), an emulsifier (preferably of monoglycerides, diglycerides or mixtures thereof), and a gelling agent of  
5 carrageen and water.

US Patent 5,079,016 (Todd, Jr.), which issued on January 7, 1992, discloses color stabilized carotenoid pigment compositions that consist essentially of an annatto, tomato, carrot, marigold, or synthetic carotenoid in combination with a nonionic surfactant.

US Patent 5,139,800 (Anderson et al.), which issued August 18, 1992, discloses a  
10 composition comprising a dispersed phase consisting essentially of a colorant (or a colorant dissolved or dispersed in an oil-immiscible medium) and a continuous phase consisting essentially of an oil or edible fat, wherein the composition is colorless when applied to food, but causes browning upon cooking. The colorant may comprise water-soluble annatto, beet powder, carmine or caramel among others. The oil may be a  
15 vegetable oil or partially hydrogenated vegetable oil among others. The composition may further comprise an emulsifier such as mono- and diglycerides and may also include a viscosifying agent in an amount of from about 0.01 to about 1 percent by weight. This viscosifying agent may be hydroxypropylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, methylcellulose, agar, pectin, starch, gelatin, xanthin gum, or guar gum among other agents. The  
20 composition may also include a film forming agent, preferably hydroxypropylcellulose or methylcellulose. Other suitable film forming agents are said to include zein, arabinogalactan, and carboxymethylcellulose among others. Also, the composition may further comprise an oil soluble colorant such as oil soluble annatto in a concentration of from about 0.01 to about 2 percent of the composition. The composition is disclosed as  
25 being suitable for application to foodstuffs including poultry, beef, fish, cheese, pork, fruits and vegetables.

Self-coloring food casings used in the processed food industry are generally thin-walled tubing of various diameters, typically prepared from cellulose. In general, these food casings are stuffed with sausage meats, which are then processed. During the processing, color is transferred to the encased foodstuff, thereby coloring the surface of the finished product. Typically the encased foodstuff is sausage made from beef, pork, chicken, turkey or other meats. In the sausage meat industry, the casing from around the processed meat is removed prior to final packaging. These skinless sausages are generally processed in nonfiber-reinforced (nonfibrous) cellulose casing. The term "nonfibrous" is used here to mean without use of fiber reinforcement (e.g., a paper tube) in the casing and nonfibrous is most commonly understood in the art to refer to casings without paper or a previously bonded fiber reinforcement. Nonfibrous casings are typically used to process small diameter sausages including polish sausages, wieners, or frankfurters. However, larger diameter sausages such as salami are frequently sold with the casing left on. These sausages are usually packaged in fiber-reinforced (fibrous) cellulosic or nylon casing. Self-coloring casing transfers colorant to the sausage surface during processing so that the sausage surface remains colored after removal of the casing.

In one method of manufacturing of nonfibrous, self-coloring, cellulose sausage casings, viscose is typically extruded through an annular die into a coagulating and regenerating bath to produce a tube of regenerated cellulose, as is well-known in the art. In another method, cellulose is dissolved by a tertiary amine oxide and later, the cellulose is precipitated to form a film or filament, as described in US patent 2,179,181. This tube is subsequently washed, plasticized, e.g., with glycerine, impregnated with a water-soluble, casing-permeable colorant, and dried by inflation under substantial air pressure. After drying, the self-coloring casing is wound on reels and subsequently shirred on high-speed shirring machines, such as those described in US Patents 2,984,574; 3,451,827; 3,454,981; 3,454,982; 3,461,484; 3,988,804 and 4,818,551. In the shirring process, typically lengths of from about 40 to about 200 or more feet of casing are compacted

(shirred) into tubular sticks of between about 4 and about 30 inches. These shirred casing sticks are packaged and provided to the meat processor who typically causes the casing sticks to be deshirred at extremely high speeds while stuffing the deshirred casing with a meat emulsion. The meat can be subsequently cooked or pasteurized and the casing  
5 removed from the meat processed therein with high-speed peeling machines. The resulting peeled sausage is colored by the colorant that has transferred from the casing to the surface of the sausage during cooking or pasteurization. Colorless nonfibrous casings are made in a similar fashion, but without the color additive steps.

For fibrous casing, a process of manufacture similar to that for nonfibrous casing  
10 is employed. The viscose is extruded onto one or both sides of a tube formed by folding a web of paper so that the opposing side edges overlap. In production of fibrous casing, the viscose impregnates the paper tube where the viscose coagulates and regenerates to produce a fiber-reinforced tube of regenerated cellulose. The fibrous or paper reinforcement is generally used in tubular casing having diameters of about 40 mm or  
15 more in order to provide dimensional stability, particularly during stuffing with meat emulsion.

Production of both nonfibrous and fibrous casing is well-known in the art and the present invention may utilize such well known processes and casings.

Cellulosic casings are typically humidified to a level sufficient to allow the casing  
20 to be shirred without undue breakage from brittleness, yet humidification must be at a level low enough to prevent undue sticking of the casing to the shirring equipment, e.g., the mandrel, during the shirring operation. Often a humectant is employed to moderate the rate of moisture take-up and casing swelling, to produce a casing that during the shirring operation has sufficient flexibility without undue swelling or stickiness.  
25 Typically, a lubricant such as an oil will also be used to facilitate passage of the casing through the shirring equipment, e.g. over a shirring mandrel.

It has been useful to lubricate and internally humidify cellulose casings during the shirring process by spraying a mist of water and a stream of lubricant through the shirring mandrel. This is an economical, fast and convenient way to lubricate and/or humidify the casing to increase the flexibility of the casing and facilitate high speed shirring without undue detrimental sticking, tearing or breakage of the casing. Additional components, such as coloring agents, may be added to the shirring solution, and thereby introduced into the interior of the casing.

Cellulosic food casings suitable for use in the present invention will preferably have a moisture content of less than about 100 wt. % based upon the weight of bone dry cellulose ("BDC"). The term "bone dry cellulose" as used herein refers to cellulose such as regenerated, derivatized or nonderivatized cellulose and/or paper which has been dried by heating the cellulose in a convection oven at 160°C for one hour to remove water moisture. In the formation of cellulosic casing an extruded cellulosic film forms what is known as gel stock casing having a high moisture content in excess of 100 wt. % BDC. This gel stock casing is unsuitable for stuffing with food such as meat emulsion, e.g. to form sausages, because it has insufficient strength to maintain control of stuffing diameter and prevent casing failure due to bursting while under normal stuffing pressure. Gel stock casing is typically dried to a moisture level well below 100 wt. % (BDC) which causes the cellulose to become more dense with increased intermolecular bonding (increased hydrogen bonding). The moisture level of this dried casing may be adjusted, e.g., by remoisturization, to facilitate stuffing. Such remoisturization or moisture adjustment, e.g., by drying to a specific level, for nonfibrous casing is typically to a level with a range of from about 5 to about 40 wt. % BDC. Small diameter nonfibrous casing, prior to shirring, will have a typical moisture content of about 10-20 wt. % BDC, and such small diameter nonfibrous casing when shirred will have a moisture content that has been adjusted to between about 20 to 40 wt. % BDC.

For fibrous casing, casing is commercially produced having a moisture content ranging from about 4 wt. % BDC to about 70 wt. % BDC. Typically, premoisturized, ready-to-stuff, fibrous casing which does not require additional soaking or moisturization will have a moisture content of from about 26 to about 70 wt. % BDC. Also commercialized is fiber-reinforced casing having a moisture level between about 4 to about 25 wt. % BDC. Such low moisture casing will be soaked prior to stuffing by a food processor.

Also, thermoplastic casings such as polyamide casings made from monolayer or multilayer structures containing a nylon layer are known. Nylon casings comprising a blend of nylon with polyester are known, as are multilayer casings of nylon with ethylene polymers or copolymers. These also have a moisture content ranging from about 1-3 weight %. Multi-layer casings, such as those having an outer layer being the nylon layer and the inner, or food contact layer, being made of an absorbent material such as a cellulosic film made from viscose, or a polymer with an open cell structure, are also known.

In the formation of skinless frankfurters, where the casing is removed after processing, sausage proteins coagulate, particularly at the sausage surface, to produce a skin and allow formation of a liquid layer between this formed skin and the casing as described in US Patent 1,631,723 (Freund). In the art, the term "skinless frankfurter" is understood to mean that the casing is or is intended to be removed and that such casing may be removed because of formation of a secondary "skin" of coagulated proteins on the surface of the frankfurter. This secondary skin forms the outer surface of the so called "skinless frankfurters". Skin formation is known to be produced by various means including the traditional smoke curing with gaseous smoke, low temperature drying, application of acids such as citric acid, acetic acid or acidic liquid smoke or combinations thereof. Desirably, this secondary skin will be smooth and cover the surface of the frankfurter. Formation of a liquid layer between the casing and the frankfurter skin



facilitates peeling and relates to the meat emulsion formulation, percent relative humidity during the cooking environment, subsequent showering, and steam application to the chilled frankfurter.

Also, application of certain types of coatings to the inside wall, or food-contact  
5 surface, of food casings may improve the release characteristics of the casing from the encased sausage product. Use of peeling aids or release coatings has helped to overcome peelability problems associated with process variables. Following cooking, cooling and hydrating, peeling aids such as water-soluble cellulose ethers help release the casing from the frankfurter skin by formation of a peeling enhancing layer between the casing and the  
10 frankfurter skin.

In US Patent 3,898,348, the coating of internal surfaces of cellulose sausage casings with a homogeneous mixture of a water-soluble cellulose ether peeling aid and a pleat release agent selected from animal, vegetable, mineral and silicon oils and alkylene oxide adducts of partial fatty acid esters was taught. US Patent 4,137,947 to Bridgeford  
15 discloses a method of improving the meat release (peelability) of cellulose sausage casings by the application of a meat release coating to the internal surface thereof prior to shirring. The aqueous coating is an admixture of a water-soluble cellulose ether, the partial fatty acid ester of sorbitan or mannitan and a water-soluble polyalkylene ether

Various peeling aid coatings have been used with varying degrees of success to  
20 provide cellulosic casings capable of being peeled on high speed machine peelers. Generally cellulosic casings either with or without peeling aid coatings have an approximately neutral pH with pH values typically falling within a range of about 5.9 to 8.6.

Use of various transferable colorants on food packaging, including cellulosic  
25 casing, has been known for some time.

Self-coloring casings are disclosed in US Patents 2,477,767; 2,477,768 and 2,521,101. These casings are designed to transfer color to the sausage surface. Such casings are generally either coated or impregnated with food grade water-soluble dyes.

Other casings have also been made commercially available with nontransferable black or white or colored opaque stripes. Also, liquid smoke impregnated casings are known to transfer liquid smoke to the surface of sausages encased therein, transferring flavor or coloring and also causing a browning reaction on the sausage surface.

5        Liquid smoke solutions are available in a number of formulations. Standard liquid smoke solutions are known as "as-is" solutions, where the liquid smokes are generally highly acidic within a pH range of about 2.0 to about 2.5 with a titratable acidity of at least 3 wt. %. These smokes also contain tar-like components. When acidic liquid smoke is used to process encased sausages, particularly through the external surface of a casing,  
10       the tar content causes sticky deposits to accumulate on equipment used. The acidity of the liquid smoke also interferes with the peelability of the casing by interfering with the action of the peeling aid used, such as carboxymethyl cellulose. The low pH liquid smoke also causes the cellulosic casings to degrade, resulting in pinholes and such in the casing itself. In addition, iron contamination causes dark spots on the processed sausages, which  
15       are unacceptable to the consumer. Although the color and/or flavor produced with the use of acidic smoke is well-known in the art, it is not always the color food processors desire.

      It was found that tar could be removed from the liquid smoke by neutralizing the "as is" smoke to precipitate the tar, filtering resulting solids, and by adding polysorbate, which solubilizes much of the remaining tars, thereby eliminating the tarry deposit  
20       accumulation problem. Sodium biphosphate is often used as a further treatment of the casings containing liquid smoke to prevent black spotting on the enclosed foodstuffs caused by the iron contamination. Even partial neutralization of liquid smoke reduces the cellulose degradation problem, and allows the peeling agents to perform as intended, as described in US Patent 4,540,613, which is incorporated herein by reference.

25       Unfortunately, one problem seen when using neutralized liquid smoke to color and flavor sausages (or any foodstuffs), is that the resulting reddish smoky color is lighter and "muddier" than that preferred by the customer and as seen when treatment is done with acidic liquid smoke. Greater amounts of neutralized liquid smoke, at a higher cost,

as compared with acidic liquid smoke, must be used to produce an acceptable reddish-smoky color. Additionally, a longer contact time during processing of the neutralized liquid smoke with the foodstuff produces an acceptable color, but also at a higher cost. The longer contact time is not acceptable to high speed manufacturers, who are looking  
5 for shorter processing times, and therefore lower costs, to produce product.

Liquid smokes having a pH in the basic range, from about 9.5 up to about 13.5, have also become well known in the art. However, the color produced on the foodstuff treated with this type of liquid smoke can also be deficient in having the correct degree of reddish-smoky color.

10 US Patents 2,477,767 and 2,477,768 disclose regenerated cellulose sausage casings uniformly treated with a transferable, edible natural coloring matter. Included in a list of such materials is annatto. The colorant may be applied with glycerine and/or other polyhydric alcohols or vegetable oil.

French Patent Publication No. 2,258,798 discloses use of cellophane coated with  
15 an annatto derived dye such as sodium or potassium norbixin in combination with a xanthene-type food dye to color a meat surface.

PCT Publication No. WO 91/03917 published in 1991 and discloses a microwavable container having a coating of a transferable browning agent such as annatto. This disclosure states that the browning agent may be applied in microwave  
20 transparent material in an aqueous binder. The microwave transparent material purportedly may be any food grade plastic or cardboard material known for use in microwave containers. Suitable aqueous binders are said to include gelatin, starch, starch derivatives, gums and fat based binders such as palm kernel oil. It is further suggested that other additives may be present in the coating including flavorings, such as  
25 sweeteners, and emulsifiers, such as lecithin, to facilitate dispersion.

Also, shirred cellulosic casings have been obtained from the marketplace that are believed to have had a nonuniform coating of bixin, phosphate and vegetable oil on the inner surface of the casing. Such casings transfer color to sausages, but an undesirably

large amount of the color can be wiped off the sausages unless they are treated with a separate phosphoric acid solution. Also, the color transferred from these casings to sausages, made with either highly emulsified or coarsely ground ingredients, tends to be nonuniform, varying from light to dark orange, with distinct lines of color associated with shirring folds and edges of flattened and reeled casing. These pleat lines are very undesirable to the final customer. Peeled sausages made in such casing continue to require contact with colorant in a dip tank and a subsequent acid dip to provide a product having commercially acceptable color uniformity and intensity. The vacuum packaged frankfurters made with this casing exhibit an undesirable colored purge. These casings in the shirred stick form also have poor coherency.

Orange to orange-red sausages are made using self-coloring casings dyed with synthetic colorants such as coal tar dyes that have been approved by government regulation for use on food. These dyes, which are typically known as FD & C dyes, are typically applied to cellulosic casings by dipping gel stock casing into a tank containing an aqueous mixture of glycerine and the FD & C dyes. A combination of water-soluble red and yellow FD & C colorants produce an orange color and these colorants permeate and migrate through the wall of cellulose casing dipped therein so that colorants applied to the exterior of gel stock casing migrate through the casing to the interior surface. The gel stock casing is then dried, forming semifinished casing. Semifinished casing may be shirred directly in a continuous operation from the gel stock casing or it may be wound on reels and subsequently formed into shirred sticks and used conventionally.

In addition, upon transfer to the surface of a sausage, FD&C dyes have a tendency to penetrate into the sausage and migrate away from the surface towards the center of the sausage. However, the customer prefers that only the coagulated proteinaceous surface skin be colored, and not the interior of the sausage. Also, where blends of these colorants are used such migration may occur at different rates and to different extents thereby producing a chromatographic effect where the sausage in cross-section may have different colors, e.g., red, orange, and yellow as well as the natural meat color, because of

separation of constituent dyes of a blended colorant as the individual dyes migrate away from the sausage surface at different rates of speed.

In some markets only natural red colorants that are derived from biological organisms, such as cochineal, turmeric, annatto and caramel, are authorized by law and the use of synthetic (fossil-fuel derived or nonbiologically derived) colorants such as coal tar dyes is not allowed. This is especially true for many South American and Asian markets where use of natural red colorants derived from plants or animals are preferred by custom or law.

In addition, in the United States, from time to time, certain FD & C colorants have been removed from the list of governmentally approved colorants, thereby creating customer apprehension regarding use of all such coal tar-derived colorants. There also exists a preference among many consumers for food colorants that are naturally derived from renewable plants or animals over synthetically derived colorants.

Natural red colorants, such as annatto, both in the oil-soluble form of bixin or the water-soluble form of norbixin, are less stable than synthetic dyes and tend to oxidize in the presence of air or under light, thereby causing fading and loss of color intensity. Also, natural red colorants will vary in shading and color may change during processing. The color appearance of a natural red colorant such as bixin or norbixin may vary from one sausage product to another depending upon such factors as sausage formulation and processing conditions including, e.g., relative humidity and acid showering. Changes in pH of the colorant coating caused by process variations may produce pH based color changes.

Bixin is not soluble in water and also is not easily dispersed in water by itself. Attempts to disperse bixin (or bixin with oil) in water generally yield poor dispersions, which have little or no affinity for cellulose films. Dispersions consisting of bixin in water, or bixin and oil in water, have produced nonuniform, undesirably uneven coatings on cellulose casing, which are commercially unacceptable.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention seeks to overcome the above deficiencies including those deficiencies found in prior art liquid smoke compositions, annatto compositions, and self-coloring casings by providing a transferable, uniformly coloring colorant composition  
5 used to coat a peelable casing, which when used to process foodstuffs, produces reddish-smoked colored foodstuffs using current high-speed manufacturing practices. The inventive casing has an internal food-contact surface colorant coating that has preferential substantivity to a protein and fat containing foodstuff such as meat, cheese, or processed beans, but in particular to coarsely ground meat, and to meat emulsions that when  
10 processed become smooth-skinned sausages. The inventive casing may also be used to produce meat-substitute products, such as those manufactured using processed vegetables and/or soybeans. In one preferred embodiment, the coloring transferred to encased polish sausage, a coarsely ground meat product, by the shirred casing of the present invention, appears uniform over the outside layer of the sausage, without leaving any pleat markings  
15 on it.

Another embodiment of the invention provides casings in the form of bags or pouches that have an internal, or food-contacting, coating of the inventive colorant composition, and that are used to encase whole muscle meats, such as hams, beef, chickens, chicken parts, veal and pork. Such encased meats are then cooked and have a  
20 reddish-smoky color on their surface when the casing is removed.

A colorant composition of the present invention for use on the food-contacting surface of a food casing comprises a natural red colorant and an aqueous liquid smoke. Optionally, the composition may include an antioxidant, and also optionally, a peeling aid. The liquid smoke be of any pH.

25 A preferred embodiment of the colorant composition according to the present invention comprises a composition of at least one natural red colorant, such as cochineal, or bixin suspended or dissolved in oil ("bixin in oil"), aqueous neutralized liquid smoke having a pH in the range of from about 4.0 to about 9.0, and an antioxidant. The

antioxidant may include tocopherol, ascorbate, erythorbic acid, BHT or BHA, to stabilize the colorant composition and prolong shelf life and maintain colorant intensity. In addition, peeling aids such as cellulose ether may be added to the composition. Preferred peeling aids are water-soluble, especially the water-soluble cellulose ethers, and  
5 particularly carboxymethyl cellulose, along with food grade waxes such as carnauba wax.

The liquid smoke/natural red colorant coloring composition may also include other components. A polyphosphate such as sodium tripolyphosphate may similarly stabilize color and may also promote color transfer from casing to foodstuff. Generally, water is used as a carrier for the colorant components and to facilitate coating of the  
10 colorant composition on the casing surface. Some surfactants may be added in small amounts (less than 10% of the coating weight) to assist flow of the liquid smoke/natural red colorant composition across the casing surface to promote uniformity of the coating both on the casing and ultimately, when transferred, on the foodstuff surface. Also, glycerine may be added to the composition as a humectant, as is well known in the casing  
15 arts. Compositions of the invention may also include emulsifiers such as lecithin. In order to promote fixation of transferred natural red colorant on a foodstuff, the colorant composition may include shellac or an edible wax such as beeswax, carnauba wax or candelilla wax.

Also, in order to facilitate formation of self-sustaining, deshirrable, shirred sticks  
20 of casing having easy peeling properties, the inventive compositions may also preferably contain an anti-pleat lock agent, such as an oil, and a surfactant. Other ingredients may also be utilized in the coating composition. Typically employed casing additives are known to the art and may include, for example, humectants, antimycotics, lubricants and antiblock agents.

25 The food casing according to the present invention has a coating on the food-contacting surface, which comprises a transferable colorant coating composition of at least one natural red colorant and aqueous liquid smoke. In a preferred embodiment, the liquid smoke is an aqueous neutralized liquid smoke having a pH in the range of from

about 4.0 to about 9.0, and additionally the coating includes an antioxidant, preferably vitamin E. A still more preferable composition also includes a cellulose ether derivative, in an amount effective to aid release of encased foodstuff. This composition is coated on the inner food-contacting surface of the casing using conventional means, in an amount  
5 sufficient to provide a self-coloring casing that will transfer a reddish-smoky color to encased and processed foodstuffs. This color is transferable to a foodstuff surface by contact with the foodstuff during heat, water, and thermal processing to provide a noticeably reddish-smoky colored foodstuff surface. Such transfer is advantageously uniform and in particular, lacks the pleat markings as known in the prior art, especially if  
10 the encased foodstuff is a coarsely ground meat or a meat emulsion, and is cooked or pasteurized prior to removal of the casing. The colorant may include stabilizers and other components as described above. Both the inventive colorant composition and the inventive casing coated on its food-contacting surface with the colorant composition utilize liquid smoke and a natural red colorant as the colorants. In particular, the natural  
15 red colorant augments the loss of color seen in the use of less acidic, or "neutralized" liquid smoke solutions and also adds color to products produced using acidic liquid smokes. Bixin is a preferred natural red colorant. Bixin is oil soluble and not soluble in water. The term "bixin" as it is used herein does not include norbixin.

Also claimed is the process for producing a uniformly colored foodstuff whereby a  
20 suitable inventive casing is provided, and is either stuffed with the foodstuff or is used to surround or encase the foodstuff, which is then thermally processed. Then, the casing is removed, leaving a reddish-smoky colored foodstuff.

Another preferred embodiment of the invention is a colorant composition as described above, but without the liquid smoke component. In this embodiment, the  
25 colorant composition of natural red colorant and an antioxidant, and optionally, a peeling aid, is used to coat the inner surface of a food casing in an amount sufficient to transfer the color to the encased foodstuff during the cooking process of the foodstuff, and during which cooking process, the encased foodstuff is also treated by being sprayed, drenched,



or atomized with a liquid smoke. After the completion of the treatment, the casing is removed and the foodstuff is left with a reddish, smoky coloring.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

5       The invention is a novel composition of an aqueous liquid smoke and a natural red colorant, and may optionally contain an antioxidant, and also optionally, a peeling aid; a self-coloring, peelable food casing having an internal food-contact surface coating of the above described composition of liquid smoke and natural red colorant; and a process for producing a uniformly colored foodstuff that is thermally processed in the inventive  
10 casing.

      The invention also includes a composition of a natural red colorant and an antioxidant, and optionally a peeling aid; and a self-coloring, peelable, nonfibrous food casing having an internal food-contact surface coating of a composition of a natural red colorant and an antioxidant, and optionally a peeling aid; and a process for producing a  
15 uniformly colored foodstuff that is thermally processed in the inventive casing, where the processing includes contacting the outer surface of the casing with liquid smoke.

      The inventive casing is particularly useful as small diameter casings, and even more particularly as tubular nonfibrous casings that are used for processing foodstuffs, such as sausages made of emulsified meat, and sausages made of coarsely ground meat,  
20 such as polish sausage, cotto salami, kielbasa, and bierwurst and also meat-substitute sausages, such as those made with processed beans or processed soybeans. It is also useful in casings such as larger bags or pouches used to surround whole muscle meat products, such as hams, beef, chickens or chicken parts, veal, and pork, which are then processed in the casings. The novel colorant composition acts as a transferable colorant  
25 with preferential substantivity to the foodstuff surface and not the casing. For example, after cooking in these casings that may be small diameter casings, encased links may be mechanically peeled off and the surface of the link is uniformly colored with a reddish-smoky color that generally has a minimum or total lack of wash or rub off. When

neutralized liquid smoke is used in the coloring composition, the color closely approximates the color transferred to the links when acidic, "as is" liquid smoke is used to color and flavor sausages. In addition, the reddish coloring derived from the natural red colorant with or without the neutralized liquid smoke is imparted from the casing to the enclosed foodstuff in approximately the same amount of processing time needed to process links (with high speed machinery) using "as is" acidic liquid smoke.

Casings may be made of any suitable material including monolayer or multilayer, large or small diameter, seamless or seamed tubular films of cellulose (both nonfibrous and fibrous), collagen or thermoplastics, such as nylon, polyethylene, polypropylene, ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymer, polyvinylidene chloride copolymer ("PVDC") or polyvinyl alcohol, but preferably comprises peelable, nonfibrous cellulosic casings. Barrier casings, such as nylon or plastic coated cellulose casings may also be employed, such as PVDC coated fiber-reinforced cellulose or nonreinforced cellulosic casing. The barrier coating is only found on the non-food contact layer of the casing. The internal food contact surface must be absorbent, that is, able to hold or retain the coloring composition, whether as cellulosic casing or as a single layer in a multilayer casing. In one embodiment of the invention, the inventive colorant composition is coated on the internal food contact surface of a fiber-reinforced cellulose casing that has an oxygen and moisture barrier coating on the opposite surface. This barrier coating is preferably a polyvinylidene chloride copolymer such as saran.

As the term is used herein, "casings" may be planar or tubular films, or may be in the form of pouches or bags. The casings may be wrapped around a foodstuff by any of the well known means in the art, which, depending on the casing material used and package type, may include, e.g., twisting the casing, heat sealing to produce a fusion bond, pressure sealing (with or without heat) to produce a peelable seal, clipping, and sealing with an adhesive or wax.

Although casings are used to produce many types of sausages, and in particular those made with smooth emulsions of various meats and fillers, the preferred product produced with the inventive self-coloring casings are sausages of the polish sausage type, i.e., those that are made from coarsely ground meats. It has been found that the combination of neutralized liquid smoke and at least one natural red colorant such as cochineal, bixin or paprika, provides a preferred reddish-smoky colored sausage, similar to that seen when acidic liquid smoke is used under low humidity conditions, with acceptable, uniform color transfer from the shirred casing.

The manufacture of such casings is well known in the art and one of ordinary skill is aware of the common variations in such parameters as moisture content, type and amounts of such additives as plasticizers, antimycotics, etc. Tubular casings are typically gathered into shirred sticks using well known processes and equipment. During the shirring operation it is common to coat the casing, particularly the inner surface of a tubular casing, by spraying, with a composition termed a shirr solution that may contain such ingredients as an anti-pleat lock agent, a lubricant, a surfactant, water and/or a humectant. Some components may serve multiple functions, for example, when lecithin or mineral oil is used, these materials may act as anti-pleat lock agents and as lubricants to facilitate travel of the casing over a shirring mandrel or stuffing horn. Coating with a shirr solution is done to facilitate shirring of the casing and form easily deshirrable, self-sustaining sticks of shirred casing that are adapted for stuffing with products, particularly emulsions that form sausages.

During shirring, the inventive coloring composition is sprayed on the inner surface of the casing, preferably with a shirring spray solution. Casings also may be coated by other well-known means such as slugging. Some natural red colorant molecules, and in particular the bixin molecule, does not pass through the casing wall and therefore it is preferable to slug the liquid smoke/bixin colorant composition inside the casing and/or apply it to the casing inner surface via the shirr spray. Application of other additives and

coating compositions via solution spraying is convenient, economical and facilitates placement of a regular measured distribution of a coating on the casing surface. For example, peeling aids such as carboxymethyl cellulose ("CMC") may be added in the shirt spray as is taught in the art. Casings made according to the present invention are  
5 preferably coated with the inventive coating composition that also contains a peeling aid, or by spraying, to provide a uniform coating.

In one embodiment of the invention, casings are internally coated with a colorant composition containing as essential components neutralized liquid smoke having a pH from about 4.0 to about 9.0; natural red colorant, such as bixin in oil; an antioxidant,  
10 preferably Vitamin E; and water-soluble peeling aid such as a cellulose ether derivative, i.e., CMC. Preferably, the inventive composition will also contain an alcohol and/or sodium biphosphate. In a most preferred embodiment, such colorant compositions will contain the neutralized liquid smoke, bixin in oil, an antioxidant, and a water-soluble cellulose ether. Additional components of the composition include a surfactant  
15 (preferably a mixture of ethoxylated monodiglycerides) and glycerine for equilibrium with glycerine contained in the casing. Glycerine helps to hold moisture in the casing. Lecithin may also be utilized as an emulsifier or surfactant.

In another embodiment of the invention, casing is internally coated with a colorant composition essentially as that described immediately above, with the absence of liquid  
20 smoke. The natural red colorant imparts color to the foodstuff encased within during processing, and liquid smoke is introduced to the foodstuff through the outside of the exterior wall of the casing, when during processing the encased foodstuff is contacted with liquid smoke in traditional ways, such as spraying or drenching.

The food casings of the present invention may be prepared from tubular casings,  
25 including fibrous casings, but particularly non-fibrous casings of cellulose, e.g., regenerated or dissolved cellulose. These coated inventive casings are fabricated in accordance with any of the known commercial methods of applying a coating

composition to the internal surface thereof. The coating composition components are fully described below.

The primary component of a preferred mode of the inventive composition and the inventive casing is a neutralized, concentrated, tar-depleted liquid smoke (see US patents  
5 4,356,218, 4,511,613, 4,540,613 and 4,818,551, which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety) to provide the basic smoke color. The casings may be treated with phosphates to inhibit discoloration and black spot formation on the casing, as disclosed in the above patents. Neutralized liquid smoke was developed to avoid certain problems inherent in the use of acidic compounds, plus the problem seen with acidic  
10 liquid smokes having to do with the tar components. It is well known that an acidic liquid smoke delivers, after cooking under low humidity conditions, a deep reddish-smoky color to the surface of sausages treated with it. It is also well-known in the art that acidic liquid smoke interferes with the water soluble cellulose ethers, such as CMC, that are used as peeling aids, making it very difficult, if not impossible, to mechanically remove the spent  
15 casing cleanly, without damaging the sausages encased within, with a high speed peeler. When acidic liquid smoke is used as a coating in cellulosic casings in order to transfer color and flavor to the encased sausages during processing, it also causes, in time, cellulose degradation in the casing, thereby weakening it for the sausage manufacturer. For the customer, acidic smokes are hard on equipment and pose environmental pollution  
20 issues in some geographical areas. In contrast, neutralized, concentrated, tar-depleted liquid smoke, under more productive higher humidity conditions, delivers less of the desired reddish-smoky color to the encased sausages. However, as the pH of the liquid smoke reaches a pH from about 4.0 to about 9.0, the peeling action of the cellulose ether remains almost unaffected by the neutralized liquid smoke, and a reduction of cellulose  
25 degradation is seen, thereby making the casing acceptable from a mechanical handling viewpoint.

However, both acidic liquid smoke and highly basic liquid smoke, having pH ranges from about 9.0 to about 13.5 are used regularly in the manufacture of smoked food.

Generally, the encased or nonencased (depending on the point in the processing cycle) food is exposed to the liquid smoke by being sprayed or drenched in the liquid smoke. Basic liquid smoke can also be incorporated into cellulosic and other casings, both fibrous and nonfibrous, and the food to be processed is stuffed or placed inside and processed further.

The second essential component of the coating for casings according to the present invention is at least one natural red colorant in the colorant formulation. Certain natural red colorants that may be useful in the colorant composition that is used to produce the inventive casing include bixin, carmine, cochineal, paprika, annatto, elderberry, grape, cabbage, beet, logwood and mixtures thereof. Although bixin is a preferred colorant, other natural red colorants as listed above or as known generally in the art, may be used to either replace bixin, or a number may be combined to produce an acceptable color on the finished product. Combinations of the red colorants with natural colorants of different shades, yellow colorants such as saffron and turmeric, for example, can also be used to adjust the desired final color. Although it is preferable from an economic viewpoint to introduce the inventive colorant composition onto the interior of the casing via a shirring solution, it is envisioned that, depending on the solubility characteristics, molecular weight and size of the natural red colorants, and their affinity to the casing itself, a formulation of the liquid smoke and the natural red colorants, along with any other additional components that may be necessary, could be applied on the outer surface of the casing, by spraying or drenching, for example.

A preferred natural red colorant is bixin, also called cis-bixin. Bixin is a natural carotenoid colorant extracted from the pulpy seeds of the annatto tree (*Bixa Orellana*). Bixin ( $C_{25}H_{30}O_4$ ) has a molecular weight of 394.5 with a carboxyl end group and an esterified carboxyl end group. Upon saponification, the methyl ester end group is changed to another carboxyl group thereby forming norbixin. Bixin is oil-soluble whereas norbixin is water-soluble. It has been found that over a time of about two weeks or more cellulose casing coated with norbixin becomes much less color transferable than

bixin-coated cellulose casing. In contrast, oil-soluble bixin solubilized in oil, such as soybean oil and mono- and diglycerides, does not bind to cellulose to the same extent, but instead has a greater affinity for protein and fat containing foodstuffs such as sausage coarsely ground meat, cheese, tofu or textured vegetable protein. One bixin composition is known as A-400-S, sold by CHR Hanson, Inc. of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA. It is an oil soluble suspension of annatto color, containing soybean oil, mono- and di-glycerides, and annatto extract.

The addition of the bixin colorant to neutralized, concentrated, tar-depleted liquid smoke replaces much of the coloring lost by neutralizing the acidic liquid smoke, and the combination produces the preferred reddish-smoky color on processed foodstuffs, and in particular on sausages made of coarsely ground meat. The color produced is equivalent to the red color seen on similar sausages when an acidic liquid smoke treatment is used.

During processing of the foodstuffs, high cooking temperatures and the presence of moisture both help to release the inventive colorant pigment from the casing wall so that the colorants contact the sausage surface, thereby coloring it.

When desired, peeling aids are incorporated into the inventive coloring compositions and thereby the casings coated with such coloring compositions. Preferred peeling aids are edible water-soluble cellulose ethers. Suitable cellulose ethers that may be employed are the non-ionic, water-soluble, alkyl and hydroxyalkyl cellulose ethers such as, for example, methylcellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, ethyl methylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose and ethyl hydroxyethylcellulose and the anionic water-soluble cellulose ethers such as, for example, CMC and carboxymethyl hydroxyethylcellulose. Commercially, CMC and carboxymethylhydroxyethyl-cellulose are almost always sold as the sodium salt, and it is well-established trade practice not to refer to the commercial product as the sodium salt. For the purpose of this application, reference to these anionic materials shall include salts thereof. Other peeling aids that may be needed to allow other types of casings, such as those containing a polymer or nylon layer, may also be used.

solution and peeling aid compositions may be applied as a first coating layer, with the coloring agent layer being a composition of liquid smoke and natural red colorant being applied as a second layer.

Also, surfactants such as lecithin, polysorbates including polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate (sold under the trademark Tween 20 from ICI Americas Inc. of Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.) or ethoxylated monodiglycerides (sold under the trademark Mazol 80 MGK by Mazer Chemicals, Inc. of Gurnee, Illinois, USA) may be employed to facilitate uniformity, spreadability, and/or transferability of the liquid smoke/natural red colorant composition, or the coloring composition containing no liquid smoke, from the casing to the encased foodstuff.

The amount of coating composition applied to the nonfibrous casing will typically be from about 600 to about 1000 mg. coating/100 in<sup>2</sup> of coated casing surface. This is the loading range that is currently used in many applications, but the amount applied to casing will of course depend on the composition of the casing itself and will therefore vary between casing types. The coating may be applied during shirring as a spray. Alternatively, the inventive colorant containing coatings may be applied to gel stock casing by slugging prior to drying, or by slugging semi-finished casing after drying and prior to shirring. Slugging or a combination of slugging and addition may enhance uniformity of the coating on the casing during shirring by spray.

Also, the inventive colorant containing coatings may be applied to dissolved cellulose or a cellulose derivative prior to tube formation, e.g., in viscose, in order to produce colored casing. Although it is expected that some colorant would be entrapped within the casing and not transfer, it is also believed that the liquid smoke and the proper natural red colorant(s) located on the surface of the casing would transfer during processing to a protein and fat containing foodstuff surface held in contact with the casing surface under elevated temperature.

In general, tubular casings of the present invention will contain sufficient natural red colorant and liquid smoke to color the sausage surface uniformly and to a visually



- perceptible color intensity, and in addition, shirred casings color without leaving any pleat marks on the processed sausages made of coarsely ground meat. Such intensity will vary according to customer tastes in the marketplace. Suitable amounts of one colorant, bixin, have been found to range from 0.10 to about 0.5 mg/in<sup>2</sup> (0.016-0.078 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>) of casing (food contact surface), while amounts of neutralized liquid smoke range from about 6 to about 11 mg/in<sup>2</sup>. Lesser amounts of bixin and/or neutralized liquid smoke will produce decreased color intensity, while greater amounts of these colorants will produce a more intense color. Use of amounts greater than 0.5 mg/in<sup>2</sup>, while believed to be workable, may be uneconomical due to the expense of the bixin, a natural dye pigment colorant.
- 5
- 10 Generally, colorant compositions made according to the present invention will have typical amounts of bixin in the range of about 1-8 wt. % with a preferred composition of the invention having at least 2.5 wt. % bixin and less than about 8 wt.% and liquid smoke in the range of about 75 wt.%, with a preferred composition of the invention having at least 50 wt.% and less than about 90 wt.%. Other natural red colorants used in the
- 15 colorant compositions made either with or without liquid smoke will be present in amounts effective to color the surface of the foodstuff processed in the casing. As exact coloration of the finished foodstuff is a choice made by the ultimate manufacturer, each amount of natural red colorant needed will be determined by the subjective needs of each manufacturer.
- 20 The amount of the polyphosphate included may also vary widely. Typical amounts of polyphosphates or blends thereof may range from 0.01 to 0.10 mg/in<sup>2</sup> of casing surface (i.e., the casing surface intended for food contact).
- The antioxidant/color stabilizer may be used in an amount effective to promote layer color transfer and/or prevent or lessen any decrease in color intensity over time.
- 25 Amounts from less than about 0.01 to more than 0.1 mg/in<sup>2</sup> of casing surface (food contact surface) are believed to be suitable.

Drying agents such as alcohols may be present in widely varying amounts, e.g. up to 60% by weight of the colorant coating composition. These agents generally assist

evaporation of water from the casing during drying and prior to shirring. Glycerine may also be present in widely varying amounts. Glycerine may be provided in the coloring composition in an amount from 0 to 5% or more based upon the weight of the colorant coating composition.

5       Peeling agents may also be added to the internal colorant coating of the casing of the present invention. The amount of water-soluble cellulose ether present on the internal surface of the food casing can vary over a wide range, although very small quantities are actually required. In general, cellulosic casings of the present invention will contain from about 2 to about 10 mg. of cellulose ether derivative/100 in<sup>2</sup> of casing surface, and  
10       preferably between from about 2.5 to about 7.5 mg./100 in<sup>2</sup> of said cellulose ether derivative. Greater amounts of the cellulose ether component may be used, if desired, although generally it will not materially improve the release characteristics of the casing.

Another component of the peeling aid composition may be a food grade wax. Examples of food grade waxes include water-soluble, physiologically harmless, high  
15       molecular aliphatic hydrocarbons, such as paraffin wax, as described in British Patent 723,323, or oxazoline wax as described in U.S. Patent 4,163,463, both of which are incorporated by reference herein. The preferred embodiment of the present invention uses a carnauba wax dispersion, a wax well known in the art, in concentrations of from about 5 mg./100 in<sup>2</sup> to about 30 mg./100 in<sup>2</sup> of coated casing surface. A particularly preferred  
20       concentration of carnauba wax dispersion is from 8 mg./100 in<sup>2</sup> to about 19 mg./100 in<sup>2</sup> of coating casing surface.

Surfactants, such as a phospholipid in the form of lecithin, may also act as color stabilizers and promote uniformity of the color transfer. Such surfactants may be present in the bixin color coating composition in amounts from 0 to 1% by weight or more based  
25       upon the weight of the colorant coating composition.

Beneficially, a surfactant/emulsifier component of the inventive coating composition according to present invention may be lecithin. Lecithin is also an anti-pleat lock agent, that may also act as a surfactant with both wetting and emulsifying properties.

It may also promote peelability of the casing. Lecithin is known to function as a release aid, dispersant, lubricant, softener and to control viscosity in various food industry applications. As used herein, the term "lecithin" includes both unsubstituted lecithin and substituted lecithin, that has been modified by chemical means.

5           Since lecithin may be utilized in the present invention as an antipleat lock agent or possibly to enhance or potentiate a peeling aid as well as an emulsifier, the amount of lecithin present on the internal surface of the casing may vary over a wide range.

Other surfactants suitable for use in the coating compositions of the present invention include those surfactants which act as wetting agents for the cellulosic casing  
10   surface and/or as emulsifying agents for the coating composition. This may also include peeling aids, or shirring lubricants. Nonlimiting examples of suitable surfactants include water dispersible or at least partially water-soluble surfactants such as alkylene oxide adducts of either fatty acids or partial fatty acid esters, for example, ethoxylated fatty acid partial esters of such polyols as anhydrosorbitols, glycerol, polyglycerol, pentaerythritol,  
15   and glucosides, as well as ethoxylated monodiglycerides, sorbitan trioleate, lecithin, and aliphatic polyoxyethylene ethers such as polyoxyethylene (23) lauryl ether.

Preferred surfactants include polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters or mixtures thereof such as those sold under the trademark Tween™ such as Tween™ 20 (polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate) or Tween™ 80 (polyoxyethylene 20 sorbitan  
20   monooleate) (both commercially available from ICI Americas Inc. of Wilmington, Delaware), ethoxylated monodiglycerides or mixtures thereof such as those sold under the trademark Mazol 80 MG K (commercially available from Mazer Chemical, Inc. of Gurnee, Illinois), sorbitan trioleate (commercially available from ICI Americas Inc. under the trademark Span 85), and phosphalipids including lecithin. An especially preferred  
25   surfactant is a mixture of ethoxylated monodiglycerides such as Mazol 80 MG K. Some surfactants are also known to act as anti-pleat lock. Suitable amounts of a surfactant, such as a mixture of ethoxylated monodiglycerides (Mazol 80), may be present on the inner surface of the casing in order to wet the casing surface and assist in dispersing the

antipleat lock agent, especially oils, and to emulsify and/or stabilize peeling aid compositions which contain components of varying solubilities. Desirably, amounts of a surfactant may range from about 0.005 to about 0.06 mg/in<sup>2</sup> (0.0008-0.0009 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>) and preferably for a surfactant of ethoxylated monodiglycerides such as Mazol 80 from about 5 0.01 to 0.02 mg/in<sup>2</sup> (0.002-0.003 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>). Too little surfactant may lead to an uneven distribution of the coating composition on the casing surface and with increased surfactant any additional benefits are believed to be reduced in significance relative to the added cost or possible deleterious effect on shirred stick properties such as coherency, deshiring forces and straightness of the shirred stick.

10        Addition of water to casing acts as a plasticizer that may facilitate the shirring operation. Accordingly, when it is desired to apply the liquid smoke/natural red colorant or simply the natural red colorant containing coating compositions described herein, for example, while the tubular casing is passing over a shirring mandrel just prior to or during the shirring operation, the amount of total coating compositions (including any peeling aid 15 composition, or components added to assist in shirring or for other reasons) applied while treating the internal surface of the casing with the inventive colorant composition is controlled to limit the amount of water added to the casing. Likewise addition of other chemical components may so be controlled.

It is advantageous to avoid application of more coating composition than can be 20 imbibed by the casing in order to prevent excess coating composition from being lost and wasted or from accumulating in localized areas of the shirred sticks with resulting detrimental effects thereto. Generally, not more than about 1.1 mg/in<sup>2</sup> (0.93 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>) and preferably not more than about 8 mg/in<sup>2</sup> (0.78 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>) of total aqueous based coatings should be applied to the internal surface of the tubular, nonfibrous, cellulosic casing. The 25 application of the total coating compositions should be further controlled so that less than about 5 mg/in<sup>2</sup> (0.78 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>) of water is applied to the surface of this casing. Cellulosic casing after shirring should have a suitable moisture content of about 25 to 50 wt % based upon bone dry cellulose and preferably about 30 to 40% for small diameter cellulosic

CA 02300770 2002-04-03

## BEST AVAILABLE COPY

casing. Casing brittleness increases with decreasing moisture content and the tendency to produce curved, nonuniform and/or swollen shirred sticks subject to post-shirring elongation increases with higher moisture levels.

One colorant composition for use on the inner food-contacting surface of a food casing comprises:

- a) a natural red colorant in an amount effective to color a foodstuff that is to be encased in the coated casing;
- b) from about 50 wt.% to about 90 wt.% aqueous neutralized liquid smoke having a pH in the range of about 4.0 to about 9.0, with a lower titratable acidity of less than about 6%;
- c) from about 0.05 wt.% to about 0.20 wt.% sodium erythorbate;
- d) from about 0.4wt.% to about 0.8 wt.% carboxy methylcellulose;
- e) from about 0.15 wt.% to about 0.50 wt.% sodium biphosphate;
- f) from about 0.5 wt.% to about 2.0 wt.% carnauba wax emulsion; and
- g) from about 0.1 wt.% to about 1.5 wt.% of Tween™ 80.

The natural red colorant may be any one of, or a combination of, for example, bixin, annatto, carmine, cochineal, paprika, elderberry, grape, cabbage, beet, and logwood.

Other natural colorants not listed here that improve on the reddish color seen on the processed foodstuff may also be used. It has been found that if the colorant is bixin, the above composition may contain from about 0.3 wt.% to about 3.0 wt.% of bixin in food grade oil.

The same composition, without the liquid smoke, may also be used to coat the interior of casing. When this formulation is used, however, in order to improve on the reddish, smoky coloring seen when "as is" acidic liquid smoke is used during thermal processing of encased foodstuffs, a food processing step must include contacting (or oversmoking) of the coated inventive casing with any type of liquid smoke. A combination of the natural red colorant composition on the interior, food-contacting surface of the casing combined with the oversmoking of the encased foodstuffs with the

5           Measurements of L,a,b colorimetry values for frankfurters are similarly performed except the frankfurter, either encased or peeled, is held directly against the port opening, typically a circular opening about 0.5 inches in diameter, and it is not necessary to use a tile background during measurement. Three measurements per frankfurter are made and five frankfurters are tested.

10           The invention will become clearer when considered together with the following examples which are set forth as being merely illustrative of the invention and which are not intended, in any manner, to be limitative thereof. Unless otherwise indicated, all parts and percentages are by weight.

Various self-coloring coated sausage casings were made using the compositions described in the examples below. The clear positive control casing was a small diameter cellulose casing having a peeling aid which is marketed under the trademark E-Z PEEL NOJAX® Casing by Viskase Corporation, of Willowbrook, Illinois, USA.

20 Commercially produced, nonfibrous, small diameter casings of regenerated  
cellulose made from viscose were used to prepare all of the coated casings of these  
examples, known as NOJAX® casing, made by Viskase Corporation. The casings were  
coated by spraying the internal surface of the casing with the formulations from the  
examples below while shirring of the casing was taking place. The finished casings were  
25 used as shirred sticks of casing.

These test shirred sticks of casing were stuffed with meat emulsions on a high speed FAM mechanical stuffer, which formed individual links as the casings were stuffed. The links of sausages were processed as they would be in a commercial manufacturer's

factory, using heat, humidity, and cook cycle times consistent with processing a meat emulsion product. Once the links were finished cooking, the casing was then mechanically slit and the released links were examined for defects due to the inability of the casing to be removed from the finished links. Marring of the surface of the links or chunks of meat torn from them are some of the defects that are possible when peeling is poor. Commercially acceptable casing must release the sausages without damage at greater than 99% of the time. The links were also test for L,a,b values, and in one experiment, the links were tested for L,a,b values after processing but prior to the removal of the casing from the links.

10

#### Example 1. Formulations

The basic formulation of the inventive composition used in Examples 2-4 was prepared as follows.

The components of the formulation were distilled water (DI water); CMC, from Hercules, Inc., known as 7LF; neutralized, buffered liquid smoke from Hickory Specialties, Inc. of Brentwood Tennessee, USA, with a pH of 5.62, a % acidity of 4.8%, a staining index of 140.5, containing 26.6 mg/ml of phenol, and with a specific gravity of 1.267; sodium biphosphate; carnauba wax emulsion Slyp Ayd 535 EK, manufactured by Elementis Corporation ("SL 535E"); Tween® 80; sodium erythorbate monohydrate; and Annatto A-400-S.

0.55 wt % (66 grams) of CMC 7LF and 13.55 wt % (1626 grams) DI water were blended at high speed for about four (4) minutes. 82 wt % (9840 grams) of neutralized liquid smoke, 0.3 wt % (36 grams) of sodium biphosphate, 1.9 wt % (228 grams) of Carnauba Wax.SL 535E, 0.1 wt % (12 grams) of Tween 80, 0.1 wt % (12 grams) of sodium erythorbate, and 1.5 wt % (18 grams) of Annatto A-400-S were added to the blended CMC and DI water, and mixed for about thirty (30) minutes.

25

This formulation was used to coat the test casing in the following Examples 2-4.

Additional compositions were made for comparative purposes where the pH of the

liquid smoke formulation was changed by the addition of malic acid and sodium citrate, use of an "as is" acidic liquid smoke replaced the neutralized liquid smoke, or the Annatto component was removed. These comparative compositions were also used to coat test casing.

5

#### Example 2

These experiments were performed to compare the peelability of casing from processed sausages where the casing is coated with either the inventive composition or with more acidic comparative compositions. The neutralized liquid smoke/bixin  
10 formulation of Example 1 was used to coat small diameter, nonfibrous cellulose casing. To compare the inventive casing with acidic liquid smoke coated casings, another coating formulation was used to coat the same type of casing, while lowering the pH of the coating on the casing. The acid comparative coating was prepared similarly to the  
15 inventive formula, but the Annatto component was left out, and malic acid and sodium citrate was added, which made the internal coating more acidic. The casings were loaded with about 950 mg/100 in<sup>2</sup> of the respective formulations by application as a shirring solution.

A positive control of E-Z PEEL NOJAX<sup>®</sup> casing, from Viskase Corporation of Willowbrook, Illinois, was used. This casing contained no coloring component, but did  
20 have an internal coating of a peeling aid, which promotes peeling of the links by high speed mechanical peelers. A negative control of NOJAX<sup>®</sup> was also used. This is a small diameter, nonfibrous cellulose casing that is not colored and does not have any internal peeling aids coated on its internal surface.



TABLE 1 - PEELABILITY				
No.	Sample	pH of liq. smoke	No. of links	Average % Peeled
1	E-Z PEEL Control	-	387	97.2
2	NOJAX Control	-	377	19.4
3*	Inventive formulation	5.5	379	97.9
4**	No Annatto, acidic liquid smoke comparison	5.5	377	69.2
5^	No Annatto, acidic liquid smoke comparison	2.0	378	35.2

\* Formula of Ex. 1.

5 \*\* Formula of Ex. 1, without Annatto, with malic acid and sodium citrate.

^ Formula \*\*, and an acidic liquid smoke substituted for the liq. smoke of Ex. 1.

As can be seen from Table 1, the negative control, Sample #2, exhibited an unacceptable level of peeling of about 19%, leaving 81% of the links damaged and unusable, while the positive control, Sample #1, exhibited 97% peelability, leaving only about 3% of the links damaged and unusable. The inventive casing of Sample #3 peeled from the links in about the same percentage as the positive control, while the acidic liquid smoke system of Sample #4 and the formulation with an even more acidic pH, Sample #5, both showed poor peeling, at about 69% and 35%.

15 This Example 2 shows how acidic liquid smoke formulation-coated casing delivers poor peelability of the links processed within such casing, whereas a casing having a more neutral liquid smoke formulation performed at commercially acceptable levels.

20

### Example 3

The Samples of Example 2 were further tested for color transfer. It is well-known that acidic conditions during processing of encased links produces a desirable reddish-smoky color on the surface of the links. This Example shows how even at a pH outside of

the usual acidic pH of "as-is" liquid smoke, pH 2.0-2.5, or at a pH higher than that expected with a acidic shower, the inventive casing transfers color in a desirable range, and in particular, the reddish component of color, to the processed links.

L,a,b readings were performed on links with and without casing. Test

- 5 measurements of links still in the casing are important as sausage manufacturers adjust their manufacturing processes based on visual inspection of the links, while measurement of the casing-free links illustrates the transfer of color from the casing to the links.

TABLE 2 - COLOR TRANSFER							
No.	Sample	Casing	pH of Liq. Smoke	# of Links	L - Value	a - Value	b - Value
					Avg. (S.D.)	Avg. (S.D.)	Avg. (S.D.)
1	E-Z PEEL Control	On	-	387	38.78 (1.21)	15.24 (0.89)	11.70 (0.49)
2	NOJAX Control	On	-	377	38.82 (1.37)	15.52 (0.54)	11.89 (0.65)
3*	Inventive Formula	On	5.5	379	35.96 (0.87)	18.44 (0.67)	14.70 (0.56)
4**	No Annatto, acidic Liquid Smoke	On	5.5	377	36.75 (0.88)	17.56 (0.62)	13.58 (0.55)
5^	No Annatto, acidic Liquid Smoke	On	2.0	378	36.10 (1.02)	17.80 (0.62)	13.58 (0.40)
6	E-Z PEEL Control	Off	-	387	38.79 (1.08)	14.86 (0.63)	12.07 (0.53)
7	NOJAX Control	Off	-	377	38.35 (1.21)	15.52 (0.68)	11.73 (0.57)
8*	Inventive Formula	Off	5.5	379	37.04 (1.12)	18.07 (0.70)	14.71 (0.66)
9**	No Annatto, acidic Liquid Smoke	Off	5.5	377	38.85 (0.97)	16.94 (0.80)	13.82 (0.46)
10^	No Annatto, acidic Liquid Smoke	Off	2.0	378	36.54 (1.17)	17.76 (0.87)	13.31 (0.62)

\* Formula of Ex. 1.

\*\* Formula of Ex. 1, without Annatto, with malic acid and sodium citrate.

- 10 ^ Formula \*\*, and an acidic liquid smoke substituted for liq. smoke of Ex. 1.

- 15 As seen in Table 2, the control Samples 1, 2, 6, and 7 had high "L" values, denoting lighter links, but the lowest (less red and less yellow) "a" and "b" scores, as neither control had a color component on its inner coating that could be transferred to the test links.

The casing Samples coated with the most acidic liquid smoke, plus the addition of

malic acid and sodium citrate (#5, 10) produced test links with L values lower than the controls and therefore were darker than the controls, but had higher a and b values than the controls. As the pH of the casings was acidic when compared to the control samples, and the casings also contained liquid smoke, this effect was expected, in particular making the acidic links redder than the control links. Similar results were seen with the other acidic samples, # 4 and 9. However, when considering the results of Table 1, the peelability of the acidic samples was extremely poor when compared to the positive control - again, an expected result due to the interference of the acidity with the CMC peeling agent.

10       The inventive casings of Samples # 3 and 8 produced test links with slightly lower L values than the peeled links, as compared to the controls and the liquid smoke-malic acid formulations of #4, 5, 9, and 10, but showed the highest a-values (more red) and b-values (more yellow) in links with and without the casing. It is believed that although less of the red and yellow coloring results from neutralized, buffered liquid smoke than does from acidic liquid smoke, the addition of the natural red colorant, in these cases bixin, makes up for the lost reddish-smoky coloring, and in these samples, even exceeds what is seen in the acidic systems. The peelability of this inventive casing, as shown in Table 1, was also as good as the positive control, and much better than either of the more acidic casings.

Example 4

The experiments of this Example 4 were done to compare the differences in L,a,b-values, and peelability, in links made with the inventive casing, having a variety of loadings of the inventive formulation coated onto the casings. In addition, the effect of pH on the peelability of the links was also tested, as approximately one-half of the links were acid showered during the processing cycle. The links were processed at 25% relative humidity.

Sample 11 is the positive control, NOJAX®, as above.

Sample 12 is a casing coated with the inventive composition of Example 1, at a concentration of 1000 mg/100 in<sup>2</sup>.

Sample 13 is the same as #12, but with a loading of 800 mg/ 100 in<sup>2</sup>.

Sample 14 is the same as #12, but with a loading of 600 mg/ 100 in<sup>2</sup>.

Sample 15 is a casing coated with the inventive formulation of Example 1, but lecithin is substituted for the carnauba wax, and the total formulation is loaded onto the interior of the test casing at a concentration of 1000 mg/ 100 in<sup>2</sup>.

Sample 16 is the same as #15, but with no lecithin or carnauba.

Sample 17 is the same as Sample 16, but with a loading of 836 mg/ 100 in<sup>2</sup>.

**TABLE 4 - PEELABILITY AND COLOR**

No.	Sample	Acid Shower	# Links	Avg. % peeled	L-value	a-Value	b-Value
11.	E-Z PEEL Control	Yes	92	100	43.75	15.09	13.22
		No	93	100	44.72	12.34	12.76
12.	1000 mg. load	Yes	95	45.3	40.87	16.37	15.35
		No	83	98.8	39.32	16.06	15.25
13.	800 mg. load	Yes	93	38.7	41.00	16.24	15.12
		No	91	82.4	40.71	14.75	15.03
14.	600 mg. load	Yes	92	51.1	42.23	15.63	15.16
		No	91	78.0	41.92	14.35	14.86
15.	1000 mg. load	Yes	92	72.8	39.98	16.39	14.87
		No	95	90.5	40.24	14.76	14.73
16.	1000 mg. load	Yes	92	77.2	39.36	16.78	14.95
		No	94	88.3	39.47	14.70	14.57
17.	836 mg. load	Yes	55	78.2	39.50	16.66	15.85
		No	89	69.7	39.83	15.40	15.57

As can be seen in Table 4 above, peelability is generally much better when the links were not acid-showered, except for the positive controls. In the L,a,b-value system, an approximately 2 to 3 point difference in any of these values is visible to the naked eye. In the Table above, the test links produced with the positive control Sample had a lighter color (L-value), both with and without acid shower, than did the test Samples. The a- and b-values of the links produced with the test samples were higher than those seen in the positive controls, therefore denoting links that were more red or more yellow than the positive control Sample.

Therefore, this Example demonstrates that peelability is affected by an exterior acid wash, that color is still transferred to the encased foodstuff under neutralized conditions, and that the colored sausage is redder, or at least no less red than the red

obtained with an acid shower. This color is transferred from the inventive casing without the use of highly acidic conditions, eliminating all problems that are seen in manufacturing situations with the use of acid liquid smokes.

5

#### Example 5

The formulations of the inventive composition used in Example 6 were prepared as follows.

The components of the formulations were the same as given in Example 1 with the addition of the following natural colorants: Aquaresin® Paprika (02-040-19) and  
10 Aquaresin® Turmeric (12-050-19) from Kalsec, and CC-OSS-102 oil soluble carmine (GIN#218331) and Cochineal Red Liquid (GIN# 601855) from Chr. Hansen.

For the liquid smoke containing shirred casings, the smoke and colorant were premixed at the weight % colorants given in Table 5. CMC at 0.56 wt % (11.2 grams) of CMC 7LF and 13.75 wt % (275 grams) deionized ("DI") water were blended at high  
15 speed for about 4 minutes, and 83.25 wt % (1665 grams) of the premixed colorant and neutralized liquid smoke, 0.3 wt % (6 grams) of sodium biphosphate, 1.93 wt % (38.6 grams) of Carnauba Wax SL 535E, 0.1 wt % (2 grams) of Tween® 80, and 0.1 wt % (2 grams) of sodium erythorbate were added to the blended CMC and DI water, and mixed for about thirty (30) minutes. These natural colorant/smoke mixtures were applied as  
20 shirring solutions to the casing at a loading of 950mg/100in<sup>2</sup>.

For the colorant-only shirred casings, the same procedure was used to make simpler shirring solutions with different amounts of colorant added for equivalence to the casing using the mixed smoke/colorant. For example, with the annatto control, 1.42 wt.% (28.4 grams) of CMC 7LF and 84.33 wt.% (1686.6 grams) of DI water were blended at  
25 high speed for about 4 minutes, and 5.70 wt.% (114 grams) propylene glycol, 4.38 wt.% (87.6 grams) of Carnauba Wax SL 535E, 0.27 wt.% (5.4 grams) Mazu DF210S, and 3.9 wt.% (78 grams) Annatto A-400-S were added to the blended CMC and DI water, and mixed for about 30 minutes. This colorant solution was applied to the casing as a shirring

solution, at a loading of 365 mg/100in<sup>2</sup>. The corresponding colorant- only solutions for the other colorants and casing loadings were as follows: paprika at 2.11 wt.% at 359mg/100in<sup>2</sup>; Cochineal RL at 3.05 wt.% at 362mg/100in<sup>2</sup>; CC-OSS-102 at 1.06 wt.% at 355mg/100in<sup>2</sup>; Cochineal RL at 3.45 wt.% plus Aquaresin® Turmeric at 3.20 wt.% at 376mg/100in<sup>2</sup>; and CC-OSS-102 at 1.49 wt.% plus Aquaresin® Turmeric at 2.92 wt.% at 367mg/100in<sup>2</sup>.

These formulations were used to coat the test casing in the following Example 6.

Example 6 - Natural Red Colorants With and Without Liquid Smoke

10        These experiments were performed to compare the color transfer from casing coated with the formulations of Example 5 to the sausages processed within this casing. Each sample casing was prepared with one natural red colorant composition of Example 5 containing the neutralized liquid smoke, and the same colorant composition without the neutralized liquid smoke. One peelable, shirred stick of treated casing was prepared for  
15        each formulation at a loading of 950 mg/100 in<sup>2</sup> for the smoke/colorant containing casings and at 355-376 mg/100 in<sup>2</sup> for the colorant-only containing casings, depending on colorant used. The casings were stuffed with a commercially manufactured Polish Sausage emulsion. The stuffed casings having no liquid smoke component on the interior wall were drenched with a neutralized liquid smoke having a pH of approximately 4.8 for  
20        45 seconds. The stuffed casings were thermally treated according to a standardized cooking schedule. After the cooking process was completed, the stuffed casings were tap water showered and chilled overnight in the dark at 37° F. The sausages were peeled by hand prior to being evaluated for color using the L,a,b method described above. The sausages were uniformly colored and no color was lost due to rub off.

Table 5							
Sample	Colorant		Smoke/Color - No Oversmoke	Color Only - Oversmoke	Color Values		
	Type	wt % *			L	a	b
Clear Control	None	None	X		47.9	12.5	15.1
Annatto Control	annatto	1.8	X		45.0	14.6	18
A	paprika	0.96	X		45.1	14.3	17.9
B	Cochineal	1.4	X		45.0	13.9	16.5
C	Carmine	0.48	X		45.6	14.0	16.7
D	Cochineal/ Turmeric	1.64/1.52	X		46.0	13.5	17.5
E	Cochineal/ Turmeric	1.4/1.0	X		46.3	13.2	17.5
F	Carmine/ Turmeric	0.7/1.36	X		45.6	14.6	17
G	Carmine/ Turmeric	0.55/1.0	X		46.3	14.3	17.1
H	None	See Clear Control		X	43.9	14.1	16.8
I	Annatto	See Annatto Control**		X	43.9	15.2	18.1
J	See A	See A**		X	44.0	14.9	18.6
K	See B	See B**		X	44.9	13.8	16.7
L	See C	See C**		X	45.6	14.2	16.8
M	See D	See D**		X	45.5	13.2	17.8
N	See F	See F**		X	45.1	14.4	17.7

\* for smoke/colorant mixes, colorant is given as the weight % of smoke in the shirring solution

5 \*\* casing colorant loading is equivalent to the indicated smoke/colorant shirred casings

The results shown in Table 5 indicate that both the clear control and the control sample using annatto were well matched in smoke color with the samples containing paprika, and very nearly matched by the carmine and turmeric blend of natural red colorants, in the sausages produced by the casings containing neutralized liquid smoke in the coating formulation, and when the liquid smoke was oversmoked during processing of

10



the sausages. The remaining sausages were all found to be within 3 points of each of the L, a, and b values of the controls, thereby visible to the naked eye. Depending on the needs of a particular manufacturer, it is believed that all of the above combinations could be acceptable to a sausage manufacturer.

- 5        The L,a,b-values of the test casings as described in Table 5, were taken with casing sticks that were deshirred. The test casing sticks were deshirred and folded twice, giving 8 layers of single film, against a white background with an average of 5 readings. The results are shown in Table 6 below.

TABLE 6 - CASING L,a,b-VALUES					
Sample	Colorant System		L-value	a-value	b-value
	Liq. Smoke	Colorant			
Clean Control	None	None	63.07	-0.81	8.84
Annatto Control	Yes	annatto	46.96	10.48	20.64
A	Yes	paprika	47.88	8.13	21.2
B	Yes	cochineal RL	49.99	5.19	20.64
C	Yes	carmine OS	50.46	6.88	18.35
D	Yes	cochineal RL/turmeric	48.33	6.67	24.18
F	Yes	carmine OS/turmeric	48.53	7.77	22
I	None	annatto	51.36	11.83	19.48
J	None	paprika	54.11	6.83	23.42
K	None	cochineal RL	54.91	10.28	3.5
L	None	carmine OS	53.6	9.27	5.64
M	None	cochineal RL/turmeric	48.24	8.35	20.65
N	None	carmine OS/turmeric	46.01	13.46	20.37

- 10        As can be seen by the data in Table 6 above, the tested inventive casings show an L-value of at least 10.0 points less than the clear control casing, and preferably about 12 to about 20 points less than the control casing, and the a-value is at least 7 points less than the clear control casing, and preferably from about 8 to about 12 points less than the clear control casing.
- 15

As generally described above and claimed below, the process for the manufacture

of sausages or various meats or meat products can occur according to the invention as follows, by:

- a) providing a foodstuff for processing;
- b) delivering a self-coloring food casing having an internal coating
- 5 comprising a colorant composition of a natural red colorant, aqueous liquid smoke, an antioxidant, and optionally, a peeling aid, in an amount effective to color the outer surface of said foodstuff upon encasing and processing;
- c) stuffing said foodstuff into said food casing;
- d) processing said encased foodstuff by cooking or pasteurizing; and
- 10 e) removing said casing from the resulting uniformly colored foodstuff, and additionally by:
  - a) providing a foodstuff for processing;
  - b) delivering a peelable, self-coloring, food casing selected from the group of
  - 15 planar films, tubular films, pouches and bags, and wherein said food casing is made of material selected from the group of fibrous cellulosic, polymeric, nylon or mixtures thereof, having a food contact surface coating comprising a colorant composition of a natural red colorant, an antioxidant, and optionally, a peeling aid, in an amount effective to color the outer surface of said foodstuff when encased in said casing;
  - c) enclosing said foodstuff into said food casing;
  - 20 d) contacting said encased foodstuff with liquid smoke during cooking or pasteurization of said encased foodstuff; and
  - e) removing said casing from the resulting uniformly colored foodstuff.

In both cases, the final product, the correctly colored reddish-browning sausages, will be produced according to the wishes of the final consumer.

What is claimed is:

1. A colorant composition for use on the food-contacting surface of a food casing comprising a natural red colorant and an aqueous liquid smoke.  
5
2. A colorant composition according to claim 1, wherein said aqueous liquid smoke has a pH in the range of from about 4.0 to about 9.0.
3. A colorant composition according to claim 1, wherein said aqueous liquid  
10 smoke has a pH in the range of from about 9.0 to about 13.5.
4. A colorant composition according to claim 1, additionally comprising a peeling aid.
- 15 5. A colorant composition according to claim 1, additionally comprising an antioxidant.
6. A colorant composition for use on the food-contacting surface of a food casing comprising a natural red colorant, aqueous liquid smoke having a pH in the range  
20 of about 4.0 to about 9.0, an antioxidant, and a peeling aid.
7. A colorant composition according to claim 1, wherein said natural red colorant is selected from the group consisting of bixin, annatto, carmine, cochineal, paprika, elderberry, grape, cabbage, beet, logwood, and mixtures thereof.  
25
8. A colorant composition according to claim 1, wherein said natural red colorant is bixin.

9. A colorant composition according to claim 1, wherein said natural red colorant is paprika.

10. A colorant composition according to claim 1, wherein said natural red  
5 colorant is cochineal.

11. A colorant composition according to claim 5, wherein said antioxidant is selected from the group consisting of tocopherol, ascorbate, sodium erythorbate, tea extract, rosemary extract, sage extract, thyme extract, and mixtures thereof.  
10

12. A colorant composition according to claim 5, wherein said antioxidant is tocopherol.

13. A colorant composition according to claim 5, wherein said antioxidant is  
15 sodium erythorbate.

14. A colorant composition according to claim 4, wherein said peeling aid is a cellulose ether derivative selected from the group consisting of methylcellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, ethyl methylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, ethyl hydroxyethylcellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, carboxymethyl hydroxyethylcellulose, and salts thereof.  
20

15. A colorant composition according to claim 4, wherein said peeling aid is carboxymethyl cellulose.  
25

16. A colorant composition according to claim 5, which additionally contains sodium biphosphate, carnauba wax emulsion, and surfactant.

17. A colorant composition for use on the food-contacting surface of a food casing comprising:

- a) from about 0.3 wt. % to about 3.0 wt.% bixin in food grade oil;
- b) from about 50 wt.% to about 90 wt.% aqueous neutralized liquid smoke having a pH in the range of about 4.0 to about 9.0;
- c) from about 0.05 wt.% to about 0.20 wt.% sodium erythorbate;
- d) from about 0.4wt.% to about 0.8 wt.% carboxy methylcellulose;
- e) from about 0.15 wt.% to about 0.50 wt.% sodium biphosphate;
- f) from about 0.5 wt.% to about 2.0 wt.% carnauba wax emulsion; and
- g) from about 0.1 wt.% to about 1.5 wt.% of Tween 80.

18. A colorant composition according to claim 17, wherein said bixin in oil is Annatto A-400-S.

19. A food casing having a coating on the internal food-contacting surface comprising a natural red colorant and an aqueous liquid smoke.

20. A food casing according to claim 19, wherein said aqueous liquid smoke has a pH in the range of about 4.0 to about 9.0.

21. A food casing according to claim 19, wherein said aqueous liquid smoke has a pH in the range of from about 9.0 to about 13.5.

22. A food casing according to claim 19, wherein said coating additionally comprises an antioxidant.

23. A food casing according to claim 19, wherein said coating additionally comprises a peeling aid.

29. A food casing comprising a casing selected from the group consisting of fibrous cellulosic, polymeric, nylon and mixtures thereof, having a food-contacting internal coating comprising a natural red colorant, an antioxidant, and optionally, a peeling aid in an amount effective to color a foodstuff encased therein during cooking or  
5 pasteurization.

CA 02380778 2002-04-05

24. A peelable, self-coloring, shirred food casing having a coating on the internal food-contacting surface comprising a natural red colorant, aqueous neutralized liquid smoke having a pH in the range of about 4.0 to about 9.0, an antioxidant, and a  
5 peeling aid, in an amount effective to color a foodstuff encased therein during cooking or pasteurization.

25. A casing according to claim 24, wherein said natural red colorant is selected from the group consisting of bixin, annatto, carmine, cochineal, paprika,  
10 elderberry, grape, cabbage, beet, logwood, and mixtures thereof.

26. A casing according to claim 22, wherein said coating additionally comprises sodium biphosphate, carnauba wax emulsion, and surfactant.

15 27. A peelable, self-coloring, shirred food casing having a coating on the food-contacting surface comprising:

- a) from about 0.3 wt. % to about 3.0 wt.% bixin in oil;
- b) from about 50 wt.% to about 90 wt.% aqueous neutralized liquid smoke having a pH in the range of about 4.0 to about 9.0;
- 20 c) from about 0.05 wt.% to about 0.20 wt.% sodium erythorbate;
- d) from about 0.4 wt.% to about 0.8 wt.% carboxy methylcellulose;
- e) from about 0.15 wt.% to about 0.50 wt.% sodium biphosphate;
- f) from about 0.5 wt.% to about 2.0 wt.% carnauba wax emulsion; and
- g) from about 0.1 wt.% to about 1.5 wt.% of Tween 80.

25

28. A casing according to claim 19; wherein said casing is cellulosic, polymeric, or nylon, and wherein the internal food-contacting surface is absorbent.

32. A process according to claim 31, wherein said foodstuff is selected from the group consisting of a sausage mixture of coarsely-ground meats, a meat emulsion, cheese, processed vegetables and processed soybeans.

5 33. A process according to claim 31, wherein said foodstuff is a meat emulsion.

34. A process according to claim 31, wherein said colorant composition contains the additional components of sodium biphosphate, carnauba wax emulsion, and  
10 surfactant.

35. A process according to claim 31, whereas said food casing is selected from the group of planar films, tubular films, pouches and bags.

15 36. A process according to claim 35, wherein said foodstuff is selected from the group of whole muscle meats, hams, turkeys, chicken, and beef.

37. A process according to claim 31, wherein said aqueous liquid smoke has a pH from about 4.0 to about 13.5.  
20

38. A process for producing a uniformly colored foodstuff comprising:  
a) providing a foodstuff for processing;  
b) delivering a peelable, self-coloring, food casing selected from the group of planar films, tubular films, pouches and bags, and wherein said food casing is  
25 made of material selected from the group of fibrous cellulosic, polymeric, nylon or mixtures thereof, having a food contact surface coating comprising a colorant composition of a natural red colorant, an antioxidant, and optionally, a peeling aid, in an amount effective to color the outer surface of said foodstuff when encased in

said casing;

- c) enclosing said foodstuff into said food casing;
- d) contacting said encased foodstuff with liquid smoke during cooking or pasteurization of said encased foodstuff; and
- 5 e) removing said casing from the resulting uniformly colored foodstuff.

39. A process according to claim 38, wherein said foodstuff is selected from the group consisting of a sausage mixture of coarsely-ground meats, a meat emulsion, cheese, processed beans, whole muscle meats, hams, turkeys, chicken, and beef.

10

40. A process according to claim 38, wherein said foodstuff is a meat emulsion.

41. A process according to claim 38, wherein said colorant composition  
15 contains the additional components of sodium biphosphate, carnauba wax emulsion, and surfactant.



## ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The present invention relates to the production of foodstuffs in casings coated with compositions of natural red colorants and/or liquid smoke, optionally antioxidants  
5 and optionally, a peeling aid, resulting in an enhanced reddish-smoky color on the foodstuffs, and the coloring compositions and casings used in such production.

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning  
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

**BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☐ BLACK BORDERS
- ☐ IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- ☐ FADED TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☐ BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☐ SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- ☐ COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS
- ☐ GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS
- ☒ LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
- ☐ REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY
- ☐ OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_

**IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.**

**As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.**